

A

REVIEW OF THE STATE OF THE BRITISH NATION.

Thursday, March 6. 1712.

NO W; good People; I fancy you will be convine'd, that our Jockies under at Utrecht, knew as well how to put a good Price upon their Horse as the French King — Now we have the Demands of the Confederates made Publick, as before we had the Demands of the French, and I believe no Man will say they have been wanting to themselves in it, any more than Monsieur was before.

Really this gives me a hint, which I wish our Times had Patience enough to take, and a little to put in Practice; viz. How necessary it is for People to suspend

Censuring and gelling Judgements on Things before they come round, and before they come to stand one against another, to be view'd in a true light.

The French had only the Disadvantage of us here, in giving in their witty calumms, as the witty *Observator* calls them, and so for a Fortnight, we have had Rebuffs to descant upon the Insolence, the Scandalous, and the Dishonourable, &c. which we think they deserve: Well, now we have given in Ours, and no doubt but all the Old-Women, Monsieur, Jesuits, and City Politicians in Paris, will take the same freedom.

dom with us; and if they had a Parliament, perhaps Address the King, that for the Emperor to Demand all that was render'd to France by the Treaty of Munster, which the Confederates never pretended, is a most ~~Scandalous, Insolent, and Dishonorable~~ Proposal; and thus the World runs round.

Now out of both these Extremes, some Medium is to be found, or else they will never set their Horses together; and this is the Work of a Treaty, and indeed this is the Reason of a Treaty, and therefore our warm, passionate Heads, that have been Raving at the French haughty Proposals, ought before to have consider'd, as they may now see, that all these Generals are only a Formality of Treaties, usual in all such Negotiations, to put in all they can think of at first, to make their Demands specious, and then enter upon Treaty of Abatements, and Concessions, to see if they can bring Things to a Point.

I must confess, the Emperor seems more sincere in these Things, and more generous than the French King, for that after his List of High Demands, he honestly anticipates the Reproof of Exorbitance, and tells them he has put in all these Demands but for Form sake, which he handsomely expresses in these Words.

However, his Imperial and Catholic Majesty, will not refuse to enter upon further Negotiations in Concert with his Allies, if the Plenipotentiaries of the most Christian King offer hereafter in his Name more Reasonable Propositions than the former.

And again, in another Paragraph, it is said,

His Sacred, Imperial and Catholic Majesty reserves to himself the Power and Faculty of Enlarging, Interpreting, and else of Altering the present Demands, as it shall be thought fit, for the Good of

the Peace, and the publick Security, Done at Utrecht, March 5. 1712.

What is all this, but to say I have made these Demands according to the Example of France, as Great and as Extensive as possible; but I shall be very willing to abate of those Things, and come to a Reasonable Conclusion upon a Treaty?

And this is the Way we ought to understand all that has been done, and if we had had Patience, we should have done so before; the Thing before them is now passing over, these needless, and I must own, I think, insignificant Formalities, to come to a serious close Application, to putting an End to the Issue of Blood that has confounded Europe for above 20 Years: The French King, abating proud, haughty extravagant Things, must content himself to disgorge, must stoop to his Fate, must make Reparation for the infinite Wrongs, Oppressions and Rapine he has been the Occasion of in Europe, and must be content to let the Allies be Judges in some Measure, of what is, or is not Satisfactory and a Security to them and to their Dominions, and to their Commerce; he must be content to waive his Ambitious Attempt at the Universal Government of God's Creation, and leave Him that made it, to deprive the Authority to as many Princes and States as He thinks fit.

The Emperor must waive a little of his high Pretensions to the Spanish Monarchy, and rather confine himself to be very Great, and Greater than any single Power in Europe, which all his Allies are willing he should be, than push at making himself so great as to become a Terror and Uneasiness to all the rest; he must be content to part that Monarchy, which he cannot be safe for Europe, either he or the House of Bourbon should enjoy; and in that Partition, I must confess, I think, he ought to be content the Protestant Powers of Britain and Holland should have such Share, as should hereafter put them in a Posture to be a Match for

for France, or for any other Power which may hurt or assault them.

These Things are now the Subject of the Treaty, and I cannot but think those Flou-
risches on both Sides being a little over,
they will go about the rest with less Ob-
struction than they did before, at least, we
shall see what Steps will be taken; we shall
see what the French aim at, what they de-
sign, and whether any Peace may be pro-
bable in the End.

I am loth to upbraid our honest People here, with the former Mistake which they so freely run into, viz. That the Peace was made here, That the Articles were Agreed on, That it was Sign'd in October last, and the like, I'll place these Things to the Ac-
count of the Unhappy Fermont of the Time; I
w^{ch} we may give ourselves less Occasion to own ourselves mistaken in this manner, and prevent our being mistaken in the like Cases for the future, all which, a little of that Sovereign Specieck call'd Patience, would effectually bring to pass.

Let our Jockies at Utrecht go on, they seem to understand their Business well enough, and both Sides have shew'd that they know how to ask enough——I make no question, but the Smithfield Bargain, as they say it is, will go on, and especially if you can but Jockey them a little more in the Field; this Attempt at Arras is a good Step, and d^rbbt not will be a good Spur in the Sides of our French Jade, to Spur her on to the Market; if the Campaign pinches him, he will cimp; let us not be in hast, he has more need to bay our Horse than we have to sell him, tho' I own we have need enough too; but as I said at

first, let us Fight on, and Treat on; the better you Fight him, the easier he will Treat; the more you beat him in the Field, the more he will abate in his haughty Proposals, and every Battle you win in Flanders, gains a Kingdom at Utrecht; thus you may, no doubt, come to a Good Peace at last.

I cannot but believe that every honest Man desires a Good Peace; he that would have a Scoundrel, Clandestine, Dishonorable Peace Concluded, Unsafe, Precarious, and endangering a New War, he is a Traitor to his Country, an Enemy to the Queen, a Favourer and Abettor of France, and of a French Pretender; this I have all along laid, and say agaolo with all the Freedom I am able, and I Challenge all those who would raise a clamour at this Paper, and thereby a Reproach upon its Author, to shew one Word in it that ever favour'd of a French Interest, or in Favour of a Dangerous Peace; at the same Time, that I am still against Brecking a New Exorbitance in the House of Austria, in the Room of the Old Exorbitance we are pulling down in the House of Bourbon; and to that end, that I cannot believe it safe to the Protestant Interest, to give the whole Spanish Monarchy to the Emperor; this I see no Reason to Recant; I abhor the Thoughts of it; I believe to do it, would be to betray the Protestant Interest to the Jesuitical Tyranny of a bigotted Party, and to give up God's Church into the Jaws of the Lions and Wolves which have formerly devour'd them——And that from this Principle, and with no other View, I have oppos'd it, I am content should be written on my Grave.

ADVERTISEM^NT.

Lately Publish'd,

A N ESSAY on the History of Parties and Persecution in Britain; beginning with a brief Account of the Test-Act, and an Historical Enquiry into the Reasons, the Original, and the Consequences of the Occasional Conformity of Dissenters. With some Remarks

on the several Attempts already made, and now making, for an Occasional Bill. Shewing how far the same may be offend'd a Pro-
tection to the Church, or an Injury to the
Dissenters. Printed for G. Baker, at the
Black-Boy in Pater-Noster-Row. Price 6 d.

ADVER.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Just Publish'd.
A Collection of Original Papers and Material Translations concerning the late great Affair of the Union between England and Scotland. Also an exact Journal of the Proceedings of the Treaty as well as London as in Edinburgh. Wherein the Privileges of the Presbyterian Kirk, and the Case of Toleration of Episcopal Dissenters there, are very clearly stated. In five Parts. Faithfully Collected from the Records and Registers; by a Person Concern'd in the said Treaty, and present in both Kingdoms at the Time of its Transacting. London: Printed for J. Knapton at the Crown in St. Paul's Church-Yard; N. Cliff, at the Bible and Three Crowns near Mercers Chapell; and J. Baker at the Black-Boy in Pater-Noster-Row. 1712.

Just Publish'd.
THE Scots Representation to Her Majesty, against Setting up the Common-Prayer-Book in Scotland. Sold by J. Baker at the Black-Boy in Pater-Noster-Row. Price 2 d.

QUACKERY Unmask'd; in 3 Parts, containing, 1. Reflections on the 7th Edition of Mr. Martin's Treatise of the Venereal Disease. 2. An Examination of the Charitable Surgeon, The Generous Surgeon, The Tomb of Venus, and a pretended new Method of curing this Disease. 3. A brief Enquiry into the Ancient and present State of the Practices of Physick and Surgery; a full Account of Quacks; then (in a concise Method) is shewn the Cause, Nature, Signs, and Dangerous Effects of this Disease; various ways of Receiving, Symptoms first Discovering, and only Method of preventing its Infection; together with the best, most cheap, safe, speedy, easie and private Methods of Cure: As also the Cause and Cure of Old Galls in Men, and Weak-

nesses in Women. The Second Edition Enlarg'd. Sold by D. Brown without Temple-Bar, G. Strahan, at the Golden-Ball in Cornhill, and B. Barker, in Westminster-Hall and by the Author, Dr. Spink, at his House at the Golden-Ball, 3 Doors directly past the Sun-Tavern, in Milk-street Market, Cheapside. Price 2 s.

Just Publish'd (many Thousands of the former Editions having sold in a little time.)

Mr. Marten's Seventh Edition of his Book and Second Edition of his Appendix, concerning Secret Diseases, both compriz'd in One Volume, with Amendments, and many hundred Additions: It being the last he will ever write; and it is presumed, contains as much any can write on that Subject, for the Benefit of Patients; all the Degrees and Symptoms, Ways of Contracting, certain Signs discovering, Nature Kinds, and Cure, being shewn; as also the Use and Abuse of Mercury; Mischiefs by Quacks, Effects of ill Cures, Seminal Weaknesses, and all other Secret Infirmitiess in both Sexes relating to that Infection, &c. are from Reason and long Experience explicated and detected; necessary for the Perusal of all that have, or ever had the least Injury that Way, and value the Health and Welfare of themselves and Posterity; that Distemper, it not totally eradicated, proving dangerous as well as obnoxious. The whole interspers'd with Prescriptions, Observations, Histories, Letters, and Proofs of many remarkable Cases and Cures. By John Marten, Surgeon. Sold at his House in Harton-Garden; as also by N. Crouch in the Poultry, A. Bestesworth on London-Bridge, P. Varrene at Seneca's Head in the Strand, C. King in Westminster-Hall, M. Atkis in St. Paul's Church-Yard, Booksellers, and D. Lead in the Little Old Bally. Pr. Bound 7 s. 6d.

Printed for, and sold by John Baker at the Black-Boy in Pater-Noster-Row. 1712.